Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend paragraph [0003] on page 2 as follows:

[0003] The hypertext document is displayed by using a browsing function provided ~~to~~ in equipment varying in type. By taking a personal computer (hereinafter, simply referred to as PC) as an example, browser software operating on the PC analyzes the hypertext document, and displays it on the screen. To scroll and switch the screens displaying the hypertext document, the PC user inputs any corresponding instruction through a mouse and keyboard.

Please amend paragraph [0004] on page 2 as follows:

[0004] The browsing function is currently provided in small-sized electronic equipment such as a mobile terminal. For example, a mobile terminal with the browsing function analyzes a hypertext document received over the Internet, and displays the document on its screen. In this case, the hypertext document is so displayed as to fit in the small screen of the mobile terminal, and is not always displayed according to the logical structure and layout information included in the hypertext document. Further, input means provided on the mobile terminal with such a small screen is limited to a few input keys, a joystick, and a jogdial, for example. Therefore, in order to display the hypertext document on the screen of the mobile terminal, the technique for document display and screen switching/scrolling should be different from that for the PC.

Please amend paragraph [0011] on page 5 as follows:

[0011] However, the above method is not considered suitable if displayed is a table element or an image element, for example. ~~In the below, described are three~~ Three known

methods which have been considered suitable for displaying the table element are described below. First, described is a first method for laying out a table element without any change in its shape, and moving a display start point by a letter responding to a key push. By referring to FIGS. 2, 30, and 31, the first method is described in more detail. FIG. 2 shows an exemplary HTML document including a table element. In the conventional hypertext display device 7, the layout part 14 lays out a table element and an image element according to layout information written in the hypertext document. In this manner, the resulting image is a virtual image 102 of FIG. 30. Note that in FIG. 30, small circles each denote the display start point, and underlined letter strings mean as each being an anchor.

Please amend paragraph [0015] on page 8 as follows:

[0015] However, ~~those~~ these three methods ~~bear~~ each have a different problem. To be specific, with the first method, the display screen is scrolled sideways based on a component element widest in width, regardless of the layout result derived for each component element. In this manner, even if no table element is displayed but only the text element, the display screen is scrolled sideways, and consequently the blank screen appears. Thus, to see the entire hypertext document through screen scrolling, the user has to keep pushing any corresponding key for a number of times. Further, the user has no clue about the width of the virtual screen until the display screen is scrolled up. For example, with the screen *B* of FIG. 31 displayed, the user cannot know to which direction he/she is supposed to scroll the display screen. Even if the user correctly scrolls the display screen to the right, he/she has no way of knowing how long such blank screens as the screens *B* and *C* continue.

Please amend paragraph [0019] on page 9 as follows:

[0019] Therefore, an object of the present invention is to provide a display device capable of effectively performing screen switching through the change of layout rules and user input process rules by key operation. With such a display device, even if displayed on a display screen is an element exceeding in width and being laid out without any change in its shape, the element is appropriately handled.

Please amend paragraph [0021] spanning pages 9 and 10 as follows:

[0021] A first aspect of the present invention is directed to a display device for displaying, on a display screen, information specified in a document description language for a structured document, and performing a screen switching in response to a user input. The display device comprises: an analysis part for analyzing the information, and dividing the information into a plurality of component elements; a rule change instruction part for making an instruction for a change of layout rules to be applied to the information; ~~an~~ a layout rule change part for selecting one of the layout rules responding to the instruction from the rule change instruction part; a layout part for laying out each of the component elements derived by the analysis part according to the layout rule selected by the layout rule change part; a user input part for receiving the user input; a display range determination part for determining a display range of the information based on the user input; and a display part for generating screen data of the display range determined by the display range determination part based on the component elements derived by the analysis part and a layout result of each of the component elements, and

displaying the screen data on the display screen.

Please amend paragraph [0039] on page 19 as follows:

[0039] By referring to the accompanying drawings, described in detail below are embodiments of the present invention. Here, each display device of the embodiments is included in electronic equipment with a small-sized screen such as a mobile terminal and a personal digital assistant, and displays a hypertext document written in the hypertext description language (hereinafter, such a display device is referred to as a hypertext display device).

Please amend paragraph [0040] on page 19 as follows:

[0040] In the description below, although the hypertext description language is exemplified for the document description language to write any structured document, any language will do as long as it is for describing a text element, a table element, and an image element, for example, and the display state of the resulting document is determined on the display device side. Here, the document description language includes the so-called markup language and hypertext description language, but this is not restrictive. Note that, however, any document written by general document editing software is not a concern in the present invention as its display state is determined by the software. In the accompanying drawings showing virtual screens, white circles each denote a display start point.

Please amend paragraph [0041] on page 20 as follows:

[0041] (First Embodiment)

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing the structure of a hypertext display device according to a first embodiment. In FIG. 1, a ~~hyper-text~~ hypertext display device 1 includes the hypertext receiver 10, the hypertext recorder 11, the analyzer 12, the component element recorder 13, a rule change instruction input part 20, a layout rule change part 21, a layout part 23, the user input part 15, the display range determination part 16, and the display part 17. The layout rule change part 21 includes a layout rule table 22 including a plurality of layout rules. The hypertext display device 1 is characterized in changing among the layout rules to be applied to a hypertext document corresponding to an input coming from the rule change instruction input part 20. Here, any constituent similar to that in the hypertext display device 7 of FIG. 28 is under the same reference numeral.

Please amend paragraph [0049] on page 23 as follows:

[0049] The user input part 15 includes a plurality of input keys such as an up key, a down key, a right key, a left key, and the like. The user pushes any corresponding key to instruct the hypertext display device 1 to switch display screens, for example. The user input part 15 then outputs the user's key input to the display range determination part 16. Here, the user input part 15 is not restricted in type as long as it receives the user's instruction. For example, the user input part 15 may be a joystick ~~and~~ or a ~~jogdial, for example~~ jogdial.

Please amend paragraph [0052] spanning pages 23 and 24 as follows:

[0052] First, the hypertext receiver 10 receives a hypertext document, and provides it ~~onto~~ to the hypertext recorder 11 (step S100). Then, the analyzer 12 analyzes the recorded

hypertext document, divides it into component elements, and provides those to the component element recorder 13 (step S101). The layout part 23 then lays out those component elements recorded on the component element recorder 13 by following any layout rule specified by the layout rule change part 21. The layout result is then recorded onto the component element recorder 13 (step S102).

Please amend paragraph [0068] on page 30 as follows:

[0068] In the user input process rule table of FIG. 14, a first user input process rule defines a process wherein an up key scrolls ~~down~~ up a row, a down key scrolls ~~up~~ down a row, a right key leads to the following document in a history, and a left key leads to the preceding document in the history. Here, the hypertext display device 3 manages the history of the displayed hypertext. The above expression of "leads to the following document in a history" means an operation of displaying the document which has been displayed after the current document, and the expression of "leads to the preceding document in the history" means an operation of displaying the document which has been displayed before the current document. A second user input process rule defines a process wherein an up key scrolls up a row or to the left by a letter, a down key scrolls down a row or to the right by a letter, and a right key and a left key scroll the same as defined in the first user input process rule. A third user input process rule defines a process wherein an up key and a down key scroll the same as the first user input process rule, and a right key scrolls a screen to the right, and a left key scrolls a screen to the left.

Please amend paragraph [0074] on page 32 as follows:

[0074] In step S206, if any instruction comes from the rule change instruction input part 30 for the change of the user input process rule, the procedure goes to step S207. In step S207, the user input process rule change part 31 makes a selection from the user input process rule table 32, and outputs the selected user input process rule to the display range determination part 33. Then, the procedure goes to step S203 for a new display range.

Please amend paragraph [0084] on page 37 as follows:

[0084] The user of the hypertext display device 5 inputs an instruction to the rule change instruction input part 40 to change the layout rule and the user input process rule. The rule change instruction input part 40 outputs ~~thus~~ the inputted instructions to the layout rule change part 21 and the user input process rule change part 31 at the same time.

Please amend paragraph [0093] spanning pages 39 and 40 as follows:

[0093] Here, the present invention is not limited to the technical details described in the above embodiments, and also is applicable to another ~~in the~~ described below. First, the hypertext document is not restricted to the HTML document exemplified above, and may be a WML (Wireless Markup Language) document, for example. Although exemplified above is the document including the table element, other components as an image element, for example, considered not appropriate to lay out based on the screen width will also do. Further, the layout rules and the user input process rules are not restricted in number, and the tables may carry larger number of rules than those exemplified in the above embodiments. Still further, in the above embodiments, the component element is newly laid out every time the layout rule is changed.

This is not restrictive, and the layout result may be stored for reference not to repeat the same layout process with the same layout rule.